

Appendix 3. Plants for outdoor tubs and planters.

<i>Ackama rosaefolia</i>	<i>Phachystegia insignis</i>
<i>Agathis australis</i>	<i>Phormium cookignum</i> and cultivars
<i>Anthropoedum cirratum</i>	<i>P. tanax</i> and varieties
<i>Astelia banksii</i>	<i>Phyllocladus glaucus</i>
<i>A. chathamica</i>	<i>Pittosporum cornifolium</i>
<i>A. fragans</i>	<i>P. eugenioides</i>
<i>A. grandis</i>	<i>P. kirkii</i>
<i>A. nervosa</i>	<i>P. ralphii</i>
<i>Cordyline</i> species	<i>P. tenuifolium</i>
<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	<i>P. umbellatum</i>
<i>Elingamita johnsonii</i>	<i>Planchonella novo-zelandica</i> (Syn.: <i>P. costata</i>)
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	<i>Pomaderris oraria</i>
<i>Libertia perigrinans</i>	<i>Pseudopanax crassifolium</i>
<i>Melicope ternata</i>	<i>P. discolor</i>
<i>Meryta sinclairii</i>	<i>P. ferox</i>
<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i> and cultivars	<i>P. laetum</i>
<i>M. kermadecensis</i> and cultivars	<i>P. lessonii</i>
<i>M. robusta</i>	
<i>Neopanax colensoi</i> (Syn.: <i>Pseudopanax colensoi</i>)	

Appendix 4. Hybrids having a good potential.

<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i> × <i>Senecio</i> <i>greyi</i>	<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i> × <i>M. robusta</i>
<i>Cordyline australis</i> × <i>C. banksii</i>	<i>M. excelsa</i> × <i>M. umbellata</i>
<i>C. australis</i> × <i>C. indivisa</i>	<i>M. robusta</i> × <i>M. umbellata</i>
<i>C. australis</i> × <i>C. kaspar</i>	<i>Pseudopanax crassifolium</i> × <i>P.</i> <i>arboreum</i>
<i>C. australis</i> × <i>C. pumilio</i>	<i>P. crassifolium</i> × <i>P. lessonii</i>
<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i> purp. × <i>F.</i> <i>procumbens</i>	<i>P. discolor</i> × <i>P. crassifolium</i>
<i>Leptospermum ericoides</i> × <i>L.</i> <i>sinclairii</i>	<i>P. lessonii</i> × <i>P. discolor</i>
	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> × <i>P. ralphii</i>
	<i>Sophora microphylla</i> × <i>S. prostrata</i>

Hebe, *Coprosma* and *Carex* hybrids exist in great legions. Many of these natural hybrids have horticultural merit. Both *Astelia* and *Olearia* hybridise and are worth further investigation.

SOME ASPECTS OF *CEDRELA SINENSIS* PROPAGATION

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Cedrela sinensis, commonly known as the Chinese Toon, is one of the most handsome of spring foliage trees. Its growth habit is straight and erect and it has large, ash like leaves up to 60 cm long, finely divided into ten or more leaflets.

As the leaves unfold and develop they are a beautiful shade

of rich pink which makes a most spectacular display. As the foliage matures it changes to creamy white shades and then to a deep green for the rest of the growing season. It requires warm conditions and shelter from wind which can destroy the tender pink spring foliage.

Cedrela is an extremely popular tree for the home garden and is, therefore, a very worthwhile subject to be grown in the nursery. It grows well in containers and even when young produces the spectacular spring foliage.

Cedrela has a tendency to sucker from adventitious buds on the roots, and given favorable conditions one *Cedrela* plant can become a large cluster of many plants. This gives rise to the main method of propagation — root cuttings.

Root cuttings are made in the winter through to early spring. By digging around the base of a fairly mature tree, roots from 2 to 15 mm in diameter can be obtained. While searching around a parent tree, clusters of suckers can sometimes be found and on digging these up, a mass of twisted and intertwined roots are sometimes to be found. This mass can be up to 10 cm in diameter and on examining it, many adventitious buds can be seen; these roots are particularly good. All roots are washed clean of soil debris and then surface sterilized.

This is done by immersing them in a 1:20 dilution of 0.3% sodium hypochlorite (Janola) and water for 15 minutes. The roots are then cut into pieces 10 to 25 mm in length, trying as much as possible to maintain correct polarity of the cutting. The ends of the cuttings are then dipped in Captan and planted upright in normal cutting medium, ensuring that the upper end is left protruding 2 to 3 mm above the surface. This helps prevent rotting which sometimes occurs if the whole of the cutting is buried. The cuttings are then covered with newspaper, placed in the propagating house at a temperature of around 15°C. Adventitious buds will be stimulated and after a couple of weeks the newspaper can be removed. The resulting plants are then potted up and can produce a saleable plant the following spring.

This brings us to a further method of increasing the stock. When the young plants have been potted about 8 to 10 weeks, a tip cutting can then be taken. This is a very small, 10 to 20 mm cutting and is very soft. All that is required is a leaf and a bud. The leaf is cut back for ease of handling and to reduce transpiration. The cutting is then dipped in Seradix No. 1 and planted in a medium of 100% pumice sand. Given mist and bottom heat the cuttings will be rooted in 4 weeks and can then be potted on. These plants can be held over the winter and potted on the following spring.